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| 09/610,580 | 07/05/2000 | Shamoun Murtza | 81866.0028 | 4751 |
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| HOGAN & HARTSON L.L.P. 500 S. GRAND AVENUE SUITE 1900 LOS ANGELES, CA 90071-2611 | | | LAFORGIA, CHRISTIAN A | |
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| | | | 2131 | |

DATE MAILED: 07/28/2005

Please find below and/or attached an Office communication concerning this application or proceeding.

Office Action Summary

Application No.

09/610,580

Applicant(s)

MURTZA ET AL.

Examiner

Christian La Forgia

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-- The MAILING DATE of this communication appears on the cover sheet with the correspondence address --
Period for Reply

A SHORTENED STATUTORY PERIOD FOR REPLY IS SET TO EXPIRE 3 MONTH(S) FROM THE MAILING DATE OF THIS COMMUNICATION.

- Extensions of time may be available under the provisions of 37 CFR 1.136(a). In no event, however, may a reply be timely filed after SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- If the period for reply specified above is less than thirty (30) days, a reply within the statutory minimum of thirty (30) days will be considered timely.
- If NO period for reply is specified above, the maximum statutory period will apply and will expire SIX (6) MONTHS from the mailing date of this communication.
- Failure to reply within the set or extended period for reply will, by statute, cause the application to become ABANDONED (35 U.S.C. § 133). Any reply received by the Office later than three months after the mailing date of this communication, even if timely filed, may reduce any earned patent term adjustment. See 37 CFR 1.704(b).

Status

- 1) ☒ Responsive to communication(s) filed on 06 May 2005.
2a) ☒ This action is **FINAL**. 2b) ☐ This action is non-final.
3) ☐ Since this application is in condition for allowance except for formal matters, prosecution as to the merits is closed in accordance with the practice under *Ex parte Quayle*, 1935 C.D. 11, 453 O.G. 213.

Disposition of Claims

- 4) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are pending in the application.
4a) Of the above claim(s) _____ is/are withdrawn from consideration.
5) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are allowed.
6) ☒ Claim(s) 1-25 is/are rejected.
7) ☐ Claim(s) _____ is/are objected to.
8) ☐ Claim(s) _____ are subject to restriction and/or election requirement.

Application Papers

- 9) ☐ The specification is objected to by the Examiner.
10) ☐ The drawing(s) filed on _____ is/are: a) ☐ accepted or b) ☐ objected to by the Examiner.
Applicant may not request that any objection to the drawing(s) be held in abeyance. See 37 CFR 1.85(a).
Replacement drawing sheet(s) including the correction is required if the drawing(s) is objected to. See 37 CFR 1.121(d).
11) ☐ The oath or declaration is objected to by the Examiner. Note the attached Office Action or form PTO-152.

Priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119

- 12) ☐ Acknowledgment is made of a claim for foreign priority under 35 U.S.C. § 119(a)-(d) or (f).
a) ☐ All b) ☐ Some * c) ☐ None of:
1. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received.
2. ☐ Certified copies of the priority documents have been received in Application No. _____.
3. ☐ Copies of the certified copies of the priority documents have been received in this National Stage application from the International Bureau (PCT Rule 17.2(a)).

* See the attached detailed Office action for a list of the certified copies not received.

Attachment(s)

- 1) ☒ Notice of References Cited (PTO-892)
2) ☐ Notice of Draftsperson's Patent Drawing Review (PTO-948)
3) ☐ Information Disclosure Statement(s) (PTO-1449 or PTO/SB/08)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
4) ☐ Interview Summary (PTO-413)
Paper No(s)/Mail Date _____.
5) ☐ Notice of Informal Patent Application (PTO-152)
6) ☐ Other: _____.

DETAILED ACTION

1. The amendment filed on 06 May 2005 has been noted and made of record.
2. Claims 1-25 have been presented for examination.

Response to Arguments

3. Applicant's arguments filed 06 May 2005 have been fully considered but they are not persuasive.
4. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies, such as URL forwarding, are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).
5. In response to applicant's argument that the cited references do not teach URL forwarding, a recitation of the intended use of the claimed invention must result in a structural difference between the claimed invention and the prior art in order to patentably distinguish the claimed invention from the prior art. If the prior art structure is capable of performing the intended use, then it meets the claim. In a claim drawn to a process of making, the intended use must result in a manipulative difference as compared to the prior art. See *In re Casey*, 370 F.2d 576, 152 USPQ 235 (CCPA 1967) and *In re Otto*, 312 F.2d 937, 939, 136 USPQ 458, 459 (CCPA 1963).
6. In response to applicant's arguments against the references individually, one cannot show nonobviousness by attacking references individually where the rejections are based on

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combinations of references. See *In re Keller*, 642 F.2d 413, 208 USPQ 871 (CCPA 1981); *In re Merck & Co.*, 800 F.2d 1091, 231 USPQ 375 (Fed. Cir. 1986).

7. In response to the Applicant's assertion that the Examiner interpreted the first web server as a DNS server, the Examiner respectfully disagrees. The Schneider reference is cited to show resolving a domain name. As noted in Schneider, in particular figure 3a, an applicant can enter a URL and return information pertaining to that URL, information provided courtesy of a DNS system.

8. Therefore, Schneider does teach a first web server adapted to receive a request for a first URL [figures 2a [block 210], 2b [blocks 234, 238], 3a [block 306], 3b [block 306]] and return a message associated with the first URL request [figures 2a [blocks 222, 230], 2b [blocks 222, 230], 3a [block 318], 3b [blocks 318, 322]], the first URL identifying the IP address of the first web server according to a domain name system [figures 2a [blocks 226, 228, 242], 2b [blocks 264, 268], 3a [block 318], 3b [blocks 340, 344]].

9. In regards to the Applicant's assertion that the Schneider patent does not meet the file server limitation, the Examiner disagrees. As noted on page 10 of the paper filed on 06 May 2005, DNS is a file system that resolves a URL into an IP address and vice versa, thereby meeting the limitations set forth under the file server system as prescribed by claim 1.

10. In response to applicant's argument that the references fail to show certain features of applicant's invention, it is noted that the features upon which applicant relies, such as altering the association between the URL and the IP address, are not recited in the rejected claim(s). Claim 1 of the instant application merely states, "alter the association between the first URL and the first destination address." Although the claims are interpreted in light of the specification, limitations

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from the specification are not read into the claims. See *In re Van Geuns*, 988 F.2d 1181, 26 USPQ2d 1057 (Fed. Cir. 1993).

11. As noted by the Applicant on page 11, of the amendment filed on 06 May 2005, Fogg discloses altering the URL to re-link to a new URL after a web page has been moved, thereby altering the association between the URL and the destination address.

12. See further rejections that follow.

Claim Rejections

13. The text of those sections of Title 35, U.S. Code not included in this action can be found in a prior Office action.

14. Claims 1-5, 10-13, 15-17, and 19-25 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over U.S. Patent No. 6,338,082 to Schneider, hereinafter Schneider, in view of U.S. Patent No. 6,321,242 Fogg et al., hereinafter Fogg.

15. As per claim 1, Schneider teaches a URL processing system, comprising:

a first web server adapted to receive a request for a first URL and return a message associated with the first URL request, the first URL identifying a first IP address of the first web server according to a domain name system (Figure 1 [block 120']; column 9, lines 38-56, i.e. "One aspect of the present invention includes a specific type of server system **120** called a DNS server system **120'** which stores in memory a DNS database **124** having DNS records that translates domain names into IP addresses and vice versa.");

a file server [Figure 1 [block 150], servers that store the web pages] associated with and accessible by the first web server [OR hierarchy of DNS servers (name servers)], the file server adapted to store a plurality of files corresponding to a plurality of URLs, the plurality of URLs

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associated with a plurality of IP addresses, a first file of the plurality of files is identified by the first URL request and contains a first destination IP address of a first destination server [distributed database (of mappings)], the first web server returning the first destination address as part of the message in response to the first URL request (Figure 1 [blocks 120']; column 9, lines 38-56; column 10, lines 6-29, i.e. "The DNS is a distributed database (of mappings) 124 implemented in a hierarchy of DNS servers (name servers) 120' and an application-layer protocol that allows hosts and name servers to communicate in order to provide the translation service" and "Instead, the mappings 124 are distributed across many name servers 120'" OR "web pages being retrieved").

16. Schneider does not disclose a second web server associated with the file server, the second web server adapted to receive a request to alter the first destination address within the first file to modify the association between the first URL and the first destination address of the first destination server, wherein the request to alter the association between the first URL and the first destination address is provided through a domain management interface having a process for authenticating a user's right to modify contents of the first file.

17. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to include a second web server adapted to receive a request to alter the first destination address within the first file to modify the association between the first URL and the first destination address of the first destination server [Fogg, column 1, line 61 to column 2, line 9, i.e. "...allows web sites to easily update hypertext links in documents on feeder sites to point to new locations for a receiving site document when the document has been relocated. This process is called re-linking"], wherein the request to alter the association between the first URL and the

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first destination address is provided through a domain management interface [Fogg, Figure 9, column 7, lines 37-63 OR Schneider, Figure 5a, column 13, line 56 to column 14, line 36] having a process of authenticating a user's right [prior permission] to modify contents of the first file [Fogg, column 1, line 61 to column 2, line 9, i.e. "...the feeder Webmaster must manually indicate if the broken link should be updated," "...the feeder Webmaster gives prior permission to receiving site webmasters to automatically update links on feeding sites when a document is moved," and "...a trusted third party acts as an intermediary between the feeding and receiving sites. The third party has prior permission to automatically update feeder document links or URLs."], since Fogg states at column 1, lines 49-65 that such a modification would make updating hyperlinks to documents easier, as well as lowering the number of error messages sent to users thereby minimizing error message traffic on the network.

18. Regarding claim 2, Schneider teaches wherein a domain name server within a domain name system associates the first URL with the first IP address for the first web server after the request to alter is completed (Figures 5a-5c; column 13, line 56 to column 14, line 36).

19. Regarding claim 3, Fogg teaches wherein the file server stores the plurality of files in a directory format organized according to the names of the plurality of files, the names comprising URL data identifying the URLs designated for URL forwarding (Figures 2 [block 210], 3b, 4 [blocks 400, 410, 420, 430], 7 [blocks 700, 710]; column 4, line 59 to column 5, line 20; column 6, lines 42-58).

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20. With regards to claim 4, Schneider and Fogg do not disclose wherein the URL data comprises domain names and the directory organizes the plurality of files according to alphabetic ordering of the domain names.

21. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art to store the files in alphabetical order, since it has been held that it only requires ordinary skill in the art to organize the domains in alphabetical order for aesthetic purposes, see *In re Seid*, 161 F.2d 229, 231, 73 USPQ 431, 433 (CCPA 1947). See MPEP § 2144.04.

22. With regards to claim 5, Schneider teaches wherein the plurality of files are stored in a common file space of an array of hard disks (column 9, lines 38-56; column 10, lines 6-29, i.e. “The DNS is a distributed database (of mappings) 124 implemented in a hierarchy of DNS servers (name servers) 120”).

23. Regarding claim 10, Schneider teaches wherein the domain management interface includes a browser (Figures 5a-5c; column 13, line 56 to column 14, line 36).

24. Regarding claims 11, 15, and 19, Schneider teaches wherein the domain management interface includes a browser having an active domain name designated in the browser, wherein URL forwarding is selected through a hyperlink (Figures 5a-5c; column 13, line 56 to column 14, line 36).

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25. Regarding claims 12, 16, and 20, Schneider teaches wherein the second web server is a registrar web server (Figures 5a-5c; column 13, line 56 to column 14, line 36).

26. Regarding claim 13, Fogg teaches wherein when the second web server alters the first destination address within the first file to modify the association between the first URL and the first destination address of the first destination server, no message is communicated to a domain name system (Figure 5, column 5, line 42 to column 6, line 13).

27. Regarding claim 17, Schneider teaches wherein the response is a web page stored on the first destination server (column 10, lines 6-29).

28. Concerning claim 21, Schneider discloses wherein the files stored in the file server are addressed by individual ones of the plurality of URLs and the files store the plurality of IP addresses each identifying a destination server for the plurality of URLs and wherein the domain name system identifies the first IP address of the first server for each of the plurality of URLs stored in the file server (Figure 1 [blocks 120']; column 9, lines 38-56; column 10, lines 6-29).

29. Regarding claim 22, Schneider teaches wherein a second file of the plurality of files is identified by a second URL in a second URL request and contains a second destination address of a second destination server, the first web server returning the second destination address as part of a message responsive to the second URL request, wherein a third file of the plurality of files is identified by a third URL in a third URL request and contains a third destination address

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of a third destination server, the first web server returning the third destination address as part of a message responsive to the third URL request, and wherein the domain name system identifies the first IP address of the first server for the second URL and the third URL (column 2, line 44 to column 3, line 37).

30. Regarding claim 23, Schneider discloses wherein the first URL request seeks content designated by the first URL and the first file identifies the first destination server as hosting the content sought by the first URL request (figures 2a [blocks 226, 228, 242], 2b [blocks 264, 268], 3a [block 318], 3b [blocks 340, 344]).

31. Regarding claim 24, Schneider discloses wherein the message responsive to the first URL request causes display of content from the first destination server on a client machine (Figure 1a [blocks 110], 2a [blocks 222, 230], 2b [blocks 222, 230], 3a [block 318], 3b [blocks 318, 322]).

32. With regards to claim 25, Fogg teaches wherein the domain management interface operates with a browser and receives an indication of an active domain name designated by a user within the browser, wherein the domain management interface initiates a URL forwarding setup process in response to a user selecting URL forwarding through a hyperlink and wherein the domain management initiates a URL forwarding modification process to alter the first IP address in response to user input through the browser (Figure 9, column 1, line 61 to column 2, line 9, column 7, lines 37-63).

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33. Claims 6-9, 14, and 18 are rejected under 35 U.S.C. 103(a) as being unpatentable over Schneider in view of Fogg as applied to claim 1 above, and further in view of U.S. Patent No. 5,751,956 to Kirsch, hereinafter Kirsch.

34. Regarding claim 6, Schneider and Fogg do not teach wherein the first file includes advertising information specifying whether advertising is to be added to the response to the first URL request, the first destination server adding advertising to the response according to the advertising information.

35. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the first file to include advertising information specifying whether advertising is to be added to the response to the first URL request, the first destination server adding advertising to the response according to the advertising information [Kirsch, column 7, line 42 to column 8, line 2], since Kirsch states at column 2, lines 47-61 that such a modification would enable the tracking of information from a client browser when a hyper-linked advertiser's URL is clicked or selected.

36. With regards to claim 7, Kirsch teaches wherein the advertising is provided in a frame of a framed web page (column 7, line 42 to column 8, line 2).

37. With regards to claim 8, Kirsch teaches wherein advertising is selectively added or not added according to the advertising information (column 7, line 42 to column 8, line 2).

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38. Regarding claim 9, Schneider and Fogg do not teach wherein the first destination server returns the response without adding advertising in response to information in the first file.

39. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made to have the first destination server returns the response without adding advertising in response to information in the first file [Kirsch, column 7, line 42 to column 8, line 2], since Kirsch states at column 2, lines 47-61 that such a modification would prevent advertisements from being served more than other advertisements.

40. With regards to claims 14 and 18, Schneider and Fogg do not teach wherein the first file includes advertising information specifying whether advertising is to be added to the response to the first URL request, the first destination server adding advertising to the response according, to the advertising information.

41. It would have been obvious to one of ordinary skill in the art at the time the invention was made for the first file ton include advertising information specifying whether advertising is to be added to the response to the first URL request, the first destination server adding advertising to the response according, to the advertising information [Kirsch, column 7, line 42 to column 8, line 2], since Kirsch states at column 2, lines 47-61 that such a modification would enable the tracking of information from a client browser when a hyper-linked advertiser's URL is clicked or selected.

Conclusion

42. **THIS ACTION IS MADE FINAL.** Applicant is reminded of the extension of time policy as set forth in 37 CFR 1.136(a).

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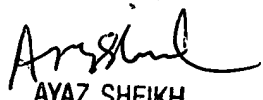
43. A shortened statutory period for reply to this final action is set to expire THREE MONTHS from the mailing date of this action. In the event a first reply is filed within TWO MONTHS of the mailing date of this final action and the advisory action is not mailed until after the end of the THREE-MONTH shortened statutory period, then the shortened statutory period will expire on the date the advisory action is mailed, and any extension fee pursuant to 37 CFR 1.136(a) will be calculated from the mailing date of the advisory action. In no event, however, will the statutory period for reply expire later than SIX MONTHS from the mailing date of this final action.

44. Any inquiry concerning this communication or earlier communications from the examiner should be directed to Christian La Forgia whose telephone number is (571) 272-3792. The examiner can normally be reached on Monday thru Thursday 7-5.

45. If attempts to reach the examiner by telephone are unsuccessful, the examiner's supervisor, Ayaz Sheikh can be reached on (571) 272-3795. The fax phone number for the organization where this application or proceeding is assigned is 703-872-9306.

46. Information regarding the status of an application may be obtained from the Patent Application Information Retrieval (PAIR) system. Status information for published applications may be obtained from either Private PAIR or Public PAIR. Status information for unpublished applications is available through Private PAIR only. For more information about the PAIR system, see <http://pair-direct.uspto.gov>. Should you have questions on access to the Private PAIR system, contact the Electronic Business Center (EBC) at 866-217-9197 (toll-free).

Christian LaForgia
Patent Examiner
Art Unit 2131
clf


AYAZ SHEIKH
SUPERVISORY PATENT EXAMINER
TECHNOLOGY CENTER 2100